(c) to (f) The Unified Building By-laws for Delhi were amended *vide* Notification 21.3.2001 to ensure that the buildings that are erected in Delhi provide for requisite features in respect of natural hazards like earthquake, in accordance with the specification/guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards for construction of earthquake resistant houses and strengthening/repair of the existing houses. Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council are the agencies responsible for ensuring compliance of these provisions in respect of buildings constructed in Delhi.

The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has reported that a Model Town and Country Planning Legislation, Zoning Regulation Development Control and Building Regulation/By-laws for safety against natural hazards including earthquakes has been prepared by an Expert Committee, constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is the nodal Ministry for Disaster Management in the country. This has been circulated to all States, Union Territories who are receiving assistance from the BMTPC in framing amendments to their respective Town and Country Planning Legislation, Zoning Regulation Development Control and Building Regulation/By-laws for safety against natural hazards including earthquakes accordingly.

**Resettlement of slum-dwellers**

539. SHRIGIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out its, slums survey to find out the status of slums in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any formula for resettlement of slum-dwellers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Slum being a State subject, State Governments take stock of slums in their respective States. However, the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) conducted a one time study on slums in 1995-96 and brought out a report titled "A compendium on Indian slums — 1996".

According to this report the slum population of the country was projected to be 6.18 crore approximately in 2001, State-wise details given in the Statement (See below). Besides this, an attempt was made for the first time during the Census of India, 2001 by the Registrar General of India to collect data about slum population of the country in the cities/towns having 50,000 population or more based on 1991 census. As per the provisional figures of Census of India, 2001 the slum population of 640 towns/cities of the country which reported slums was 4.26 crore approximately. Recently, Registrar General of India (RGI) has been requested for identification of slum population in all the cities/towns having above 20,000 population.

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a survey during 2002 on the condition of the urban slums and brought out a report namely "Condition of Urban Slums, 2002". The main objective of the survey was to portray the condition of urban slums with respect to the infrastructure facilities like the area where the slum was located, road within and approaching the slum, electricity connection, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal etc.

(c) and (d) with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of slum dwellers, a programme known as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched at national level by the Government in 1996 for the development of urban slums. Subsequently, a Centrally sponsored scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched on 2.12.2001 with a view to further improve the conditions of the urban slum-dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The scheme has the primary objective to facilitate upgradation and construction of dwelling units for slum-dwellers and to provide a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

Under recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) focused attention will be paid to integrated development of 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor' in the cities covered under the Mission. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), a component of the Mission, will be for non-mission towns by combining the erstwhile schemes of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and will cover the requirement of both housing and infrastructure in urban slums.

***Statement***

*Urban Slum Population*

| SI. No. | NameoftheState/UT | Estimated slum population (in lakhs)* | % of slum population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 60.166 | 9.73% |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.376 | 0.06% |
| 3. | Assam | 5.826 | 0.94% |
| 4. | Bihar | 26.583 | 4.30% |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 7.548 | 1.22% |
| 6. | Goa | 1.141 | 0.18% |
| 7. | Gujarat | 34.388 | 5.56% |
| 8 | Haryana | 10.067 | 1.63% |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1.614 | 0.26% |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 7.783 | 1.26% |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 8.861 | 1.43% |
| 12. | Karnataka | 17.761 | 2.87% |
| 13. | Kerala | 16.452 | 2.66% |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 20.406 | 3.30% |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 107.367 | 17.37% |
| 16. | Manipur | 1.132 | 0.18% |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1.161 | 0.19% |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1.156 | 0.19% |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.609 | 0.10% |
| 20. | Orissa | 11.207 | 1.81% |
| 21. | Punjab | 18.936 | 3.06% |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 32.651 | 5.28% |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.123 | 0.02% |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 43.583 | 7.05% |
| 25. | Tripura | 0.893 | 0.14% |
| 26. | Uttaranchal | 3.855 | 0.62% |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 73.243 | 11.85% |
| 28. | West Bengal | 65.780 | 10.64% |
| 29. | A&N Islands | 0.512 | 0.08% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | Chandigarh | 2.133 | 0.35% |
| 31. | D&NHaveli | 0.039 | 0.01% |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 0.139 | 0.02% |
| 33. | Delhi | 32.566 | 5.27% |
| 34. | Pondicherry | 2.128 | 0.34% |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0.072 | 0.01% |
| | TOTAL: | 618.258 | 100.00% |

'As per the Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) estimate for the year 2001,

**Compensation by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation**

† 540. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate compensation has not been given to those people whose land have been acquired by the Metro Rail Corporation, though common people have got much relief from running of the Metro Rail in the National Capital, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to provide adequate compensation at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The full amount towards compensation has been paid to the respective Land Acquisition Collector through Secretary, Land & Building, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). Actual disbursement to the land/property owners is to be done by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**World Bank aid for Mumbai Urban Transport**

541. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had initiated a Mumbai Urban Transport Project, for improvement of traffic and transportation conditions in Mumbai, with the help of World Bank aid;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.